

INDUSTRIAL MEET DOWN TO WORK

Generally Believed Prospect for
Permanent Labor Peace
Is Brightening.

MAY SETTLE STEEL STRIKE

Labor Group Calls for Committee of
Six to Clear Up Grievances—Rock-
efeller Resolution Would Give
Voice to Employees.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The industrial conference is beginning to get somewhere.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a representative of the public, proposed in a resolution that the national industrial conference, in session here, approve "the principle of representation in industry under which the employees shall have an effective voice in determining their terms of employment and their working and living conditions."

The outstanding question of the session was the demand by the labor group that the conference demonstrate that it is a practical and not an academic organization by appointing a committee to clear up the steel strike.

The resolution calls for a committee of six, with two members from each group and that existing differences between the workers and the employers in the steel industry be referred to the committee for adjudication and settlement.

It is the general opinion that the prospect for a permanent industrial peace is brightening.

The big developments of the conference were:

1. The labor group called on the conference to appoint a committee of six to settle the steel strike, and to request at the same time that the men return to work without opposition from their employers.

2. The labor group submitted its "irreducible minimum," including the right of organization, collective bargaining, a minimum living wage and the eight-hour day.

3. The public group presented a labor adjustment plan by Secretary of Labor Wilson, for representative boards in the industries, a general board and final recourse if necessary to an umpire named by the president.

4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the public group introduced a resolution recognizing collective bargaining within the limits of single plant unionism.

5. Gavin McNabb, also of the public group, presented a plan for a national board of conciliation and arbitration to be created by congress on plan modeled after the war labor board.

6. Conference adopted resolution introduced by Chairman Chadbourne of committee of 15 for appointment of committee of nine to take up high cost of living matters.

7. Proposal by Charles Edward Russell that the conference pass an anti-union law, like that of Great Britain, with provision also for public accountability of corporations.

8. Resolution by A. A. Landan of the public group for development of committees freely elected by employees in factories, other than part of trade union system, or at least not antagonistic to unionism.

9. Resolution by Henry S. Denison of the public group that employers should themselves provide for alleviation of the burden placed on employees during periods of unemployment.

10. Resolution by Mr. Denison that employers recognize the right of the workers to organize for collective bargaining but that employees admit the right of employers to deal directly with their own men.

11. Resolution by Paul L. Felix of the public group classifying interests involved in the deliberations of the conference.

12. Portrayal of successful operation of the profit-sharing plan in a Georgia mill by Fuller Callaway of La Grange, Ga.

13. Criticism by Dr. Charles W. Elliot of the conference method of proceeding by groups. He said that "the conference can be brought to no successful issue if its business is to be conducted by groups and if its opinions are to be recorded by groups."

CAMP GRANT AUTO CENTER

Drivers for all Seven Army Divisions
to Be Trained at the Illinois
Cantonment.

Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 11.—Camp Grant has been designated by the war department as the automotive training center for the entire United States army, according to word received here from Washington. Drivers, chauffeurs and dispatch riders for the seven regular army divisions will be trained here.

Head Service Star Legion.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Robert Morris of Toledo, Ohio, president of the Service Star Legion, formerly known as the War Mothers of America, Mrs. Taylor Alford was elected first vice president.

7,000 Rail Shoppers Out.
Altoona, Pa., Oct. 11.—Virtually the entire mechanical forces of the Pennsylvania railroad shops went on strike in sympathy with the engine house mechanics. It is said between 7,000 and 8,000 men quit work.

U. S. Soldiers Fired On.
Gery, Ind., Oct. 11.—Sgt. Maj. George Schirch and four privates of the Fourth Infantry were fired on when they were patrolling Twenty-first street, near Ellettsworth street, Gary. No one was hit.

Start "Zep" Passenger Line.
Stockholm, Oct. 11.—Zeppelin airship service between here and Berlin was opened Wednesday by the German aircraft company. The airship Bodensee left Berlin at 5 a. m. and reached here at 12:30 p. m.

Will Abandon Zone Fare.
Newark, N. J., Oct. 10.—Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Railway company, notified the New Jersey public utility commission that he wished to abandon the zone fares system on the company's trolley lines.

Needs No U. S. Building Materials.
Cleveland, Oct. 10.—France does not need any raw materials from America to rebuild her ruined towns, William G. Sharp, former American ambassador to that country, declared before the Cleveland chamber of industry.

DR. STERLING RUFFIN



Dr. Sterling Ruffin, who is one of the consulting physicians in the president's illness, is one of the best known and most successful general practitioners in the country. He is chiefly known as a diagnostician, while the others attending the president, except Doctor Grayson, are specialists. Doctor Ruffin is Mrs. Wilson's family physician.

ARMY PLANES IN RACE

MANY MACHINES FLYING FROM
NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Three Flyers Are Killed During Trans-
Continental Trip—Route is 2,700
Miles Each Way.

Minneapolis, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Lieut. J. B. Macfie, in a De Havilland machine, equipped with a Liberty motor, was the first to get away in the coast-to-coast air race from Minneapolis to San Francisco and return, at 9:15 a. m. Sgt. Jesse D. McClure accompanied him.

Ten different types of machines were represented in the entries and some of them had seen active service on the battle front. Three of the planes entered are German Fokker machines captured almost intact on the western front. French, British and Italian machines are also entered.

Most of the American entries are equipped with the famous Liberty motor developed by America during the war and the race will afford a good opportunity to test its qualities against the best types of foreign makes.

The route is approximately 2,700 miles in length one way. The official stops and the distance to the next stop in miles follow:

Minneapolis, 0; Binghamton, 142; Rochester, 125; Buffalo, 56; Cleveland, 180; Bryan, 147; Chicago, 100; Rock Island, 155; Des Moines, 158; Omaha, 118; St. Paul, Neb., 182; North Platte, 118; Sidney, 112; Cheyenne, 93; Wolcott, 113; Green River, 137; Salt Lake City, 137; Salsburg, 100; Battle Mountain, 162; Reno, 109; Sacramento, 102; San Francisco, 75.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Sgt. W. H. Nevitt, who fell with Col. Gerad Brandt, near here, was so badly hurt that he died shortly afterward. Their airplane, which was one of those making the transcontinental flight, was demolished.

The contest, which is limited to military aviators, is for the purpose of testing the reliability of the planes and stimulating interest in recruiting for the air service.

WILSON EAGER FOR WORK

President Continues to Show Improve-
ment, Says Dr. Grayson—Daugh-
ters Return to Homes.

Washington, Oct. 9.—With President Wilson's condition steadily improving his physicians are having their hands full to keep his attention away from the duties of his office. They say that for the present, however, it is probable that against work will be enforced unless some matter urgently requiring attention develops. The president also wants to read, and while Doctor Grayson has permitted him to do so to a limited extent, he is prevented from reading for any great length of time because the physician fears there might be an injurious strain upon his eyes. It was taken as a hopeful sign, however, that the president's two married daughters, who had been at the White House for several days, left for their homes.

Presidio Officer Is Killed.
San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Col. Robert M. Thornburgh, commanding officer of the Letterman general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, was killed here in a collision of two automobiles. Colonel Thornburgh was forty-seven years old, and had been in the army 18 years.

House Passes Dry Bill.
Washington, Oct. 11.—Enactment of the prohibition amendment bill was completed when the house, 321 to 70, adopted the conference report already agreed to by the senate. It now goes to the president.

To Test Wartime Dry Law.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11.—Suit to test the constitutionality of the wartime prohibition law was filed in the federal district court here by Attorney Levy Mayer of Chicago and Marshall Bullitt of Louisville.

Long Senate Debate In Sight.
Washington, Oct. 11.—Voting on the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty has been postponed indefinitely, the senate is prepared to start on a round of speech-making and continued reading of the treaty text.

British Labor Man Coming.
London, Oct. 11.—George Nicoll Barnes, minister without portfolio, the principal representative of the British government to the labor conference at Washington, is expected to leave for the U. S. in a few days.

To Release Interned Poles.
Warsaw, Poland, Oct. 10.—A Polish-German agreement has been signed by the Polish delegation in Berlin providing for the release of Poles interned in Germany for their military, political and national activities.

Landis' Daughter to Wed.
Chicago, Oct. 10.—A marriage license was issued to Richard Phillips and Miss Suzanne Landis, the daughter of Judge Landis. The wedding will be solemnized at the Cooper-Carlton hotel.

U. S. Pays \$200,000 Damages.
Luxemburg, Oct. 9.—Damages amounting to \$200,000 were paid by the United States to Luxemburg citizens who were inconvenienced in one way or another by United States occupation.

King Rides In Locomotive.
Chicago, Oct. 9.—King Albert of Belgium passed through Chicago on his special train at dusk on his way to the Pacific coast. From Toledo, O., to Goshen, Ind., the king rode in the cab of the locomotive.

100 Aliens Leave Chicago Daily.
Chicago, Oct. 11.—Foreign-born Chicagoans are leaving the city at the rate of 100 a day, taking with them a net loss of \$100,000 daily, according to J. P. Popper, deputy collector in the internal revenue department.

Reds In Retreat.
London, Oct. 11.—The Russian bolshevik forces are withdrawing on the western and northwestern fronts and are frantically rushing reinforcements to the south in an effort to check the advance of General Denikin.

Two Years to Repair Mines.
Paris, Oct. 9.—A commission of German experts who have visited the mines of northern France which were damaged during the war, believes that it will take from two to eight years to restore them.

Austria's Situation Bad.
Vienna, Oct. 8.—The coal situation in Austria is so bad that the city is literally on the brink of starvation. The cars have stopped running on Sundays and run only a few hours on weekdays.

Envoy to Holland Resigns.
Washington, Oct. 8.—John W. Garrett of Baltimore, for more than two years American minister to the Netherlands, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson with the request for its early acceptance.

Unbelievable.
"There is a story to the effect that this house is haunted," said the woman. "I don't believe it," answered the man. "This landlord is so close that he'll find means to prevent a ghost from staying here without paying."

Optimist—Well, Mr. Mackintosh, and how are you this morning?
Weary Mac—Eh, just managing to keep out of the undertaker's hands. "I don't believe it," answered the man. "This landlord is so close that he'll find means to prevent a ghost from staying here without paying."

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GARY REDS TELL OF UPRISING PLOT

Openly Boast They Came to the
U. S. to Help Overthrow
Government.

TROOPS ARREST THE LEADERS

Prisoners Reveal Conspiracy Against
the American Republic—Army
Plans Inclosure to Hold Per-
sons Arrested.

Gary, Ind., Oct. 13.—Admissions that they are not American citizens and that they came to Gary for the express purpose of inciting revolution among workers were made to the military authorities here by ten of the "Red Brotherhood," seized in raids on secret anarchist rendezvous.

The raids were carried out by federal operatives and regular soldiers after secret service agents had spent two weeks in carefully uncovering many revolutionary nests in widely scattered sections.

The names of six of the leaders taken were suppressed for military reasons by army authorities. These men, with four others, are being held for deportation.

The names of the four are John Strulinsky, Alex Retinas, John Tennyson and Joseph Yamaguchi.

Army officials were authority for the statement that plans are already under way for the erection of a huge army stockade in Gary, wherein military prisoners will be housed. It was also declared they would be used in carrying for the streets.

This announcement was made following the revelation that hundreds of prisoners taken during the last week in the strike area have overheard the talk at Gary and at Crown Point. All of the prisoners are held for infringement of one or more sections of the military law.

"We are not American citizens, but revolutionary men from Russia and Hungary, and we came here to stir up revolution in this country," one of the men held for deportation is reported to have told army officers when he was taken into custody along with his fellows and a mass of rabid literature written in the Russian language.

Another is alleged to have said: "There isn't much chance to cause a revolution here, and we want to get back to the old country as quickly as possible, so that we can help the revolutionists there."

Col. W. C. Mapes, commanding the troops, announced that a military court would be established within the next two days.

The first work to be done by military prisoners will be the cleaning up of "Municipal alley," which is situated behind the Gary city hall.

Members of "the Red Brotherhood" who have been arrested are held on one or several of the charges listed:

Unlawful picketing.
Threatening life and limb.
Creating a disturbance.
Assaulting an officer.
Attempting to rescue a person under arrest.

While these were the only charges against them, it is expected others of a more or less serious nature will be quickly formulated.

Indicative of the seriousness with which he considered the situation in the Calumet district after a tour of the strike area, United States District Attorney Clyde left for Washington for a conference with national officials.

"The crisis is a grave one in its politico-revolutionary aspect, and I want to talk to men in the national government about it," said Mr. Clyde on the eve of his departure.

The district attorney said he would seek to have the espionage act continue operative for an indefinite period after the close of the war.

"Conditions warrant such action," he explained.

NEW BLOCKADE OF GERMANY
Action Taken by Supreme Council Be-
cause of Refusal of Goetz to With-
draw From Baltic Provinces.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The blockade of Germany resulting from the refusal of General Von Goetz to withdraw his troops from the Baltic provinces will be put into effect at once. The supreme council directed the reparations commission immediately to put pressure upon Germany to prevent raw material from entering the country until the dispute involving the Baltic district is settled. A new note to Germany was tentatively approved and may be sent to Berlin. The council was informed that, despite denials, Von der Gotha has been receiving supplies from Prussia.

British Get U. S. Whisky.
London, Oct. 13.—While "Pussyfoot" Johnson is trying to prohibit whisky, 4,000 barrels of American whisky have arrived on the steamship Georgianna at Weems from dry America.

Japs Send 60 Labor Delegates.
Washington, Oct. 13.—Japan is sending the largest delegation of any of the nations to the international labor conference to be held here October 20, the party including more than sixty persons.

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DR. E. R. STITT



Dr. E. R. Stitt, rear admiral, U. S. N., is one of the physicians who has been called into consultation in the president's illness. Doctor Stitt is chairman of the navy's medical examining board.

SOLONS HEAR SHOTS

SENATORS IN SMALL RIOT AT
HOMESTEAD PLANT.

Members of Investigating Committee
to Probe Conditions in Steel
Mills Alone.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11.—Just a Senators Kenyon and McKellar of the steel strike investigating committee stepped from an automobile at the gates of the Homestead Steel works, two shots were fired from a passing street car.

The shots were not fired at the senators. It was said, but were aimed in an opposite direction. The probes apparently were surprised, but they did not show any signs of alarm.

The senators were rushed into the offices of the plant, while the state constabulary boarded the car and arrested a number of foreigners. No one was hurt by the shooting.

Sensors Phipps and Sterling arrived at the plant several minutes earlier. The senate investigation into the nationwide steel strike was brought into the heart of the steel country.

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FLYING PARSON WINS AIR RACE

Lieut. Maynard Flies From New
York to San Francisco in
25 Hours.

SPATZ AND KIEL IN NEW YORK

"Sky Pilot" Says He Attributes His
Success to the Liberty Motor—
Didn't Change Spark Plug Af-
ter Leaving Chicago.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—First Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, piloting a De Havilland 4 airplane, leader of the west-bound flyers in the transcontinental air derby, flew in to the Hall of Fame when he sped across San Francisco bay and alighted at the Presidio at 1:23:07 from Minneapolis, N. Y.

It was unofficially estimated that Maynard's actual flying time for the 2,701 miles was 24 hours 55 minutes 55.7 seconds.

Lieutenant Maynard, his observer, Master Signal Electrician W. E. Klein, and Trickle, the German police dog who accompanied them, were all considerably weatherbeaten and glad to get down to earth again, but in the best of spirits.

Maynard said weather conditions were perfect west of Salsburg and that the climb over the Sierra Nevada mountains was easy.

The flyers were greeted by Lieut. General Hunter Liggett, commanding general of the Western department of the army; Maj. Gen. C. J. Menoher, director of the air service; Col. H. H. Arnold, commanding officer of the Western department air service; representatives of Mayor Ralph, and others.

Tells of Record Dash.
Describing his remarkable race, Maynard said:

"I attribute the success of our flight to the Liberty motor. It certainly has proved itself. We were not forced to change any spark plugs after we left Chicago. We ran almost wide open most of the way.

"Although we had plenty of time at night for sleep, Klein and I didn't sleep much, owing to the noise of the motor all day. We are still unable to hear well.

"We reached 13,000 feet crossing Lake Tahoe, which was the highest altitude we made. It was intensely cold. Most of the time we flew at 1,500 feet, where we averaged almost 120 miles. The only piece of bad luck we had on this trip was breaking the radiator at Cheyenne, which delayed us for half a day.